PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
IN
MUSSER'S BUILDING,
Corner of Main and Penn Sts., at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE;
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

Acceptable Correspondence Solicited.

Address all letters to
"MILLHEIM JOURNAL."

The Millheim Journal.

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors. A PAPER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. Terms, $1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. LVII. MILLHEIM, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883. NO. 15.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 square	$1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
¼ column	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
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Woman's Voice.

Not in the swaying of the summer trees,
When evening breezes sing their vesper hymn—
Not the minstrel's mighty symphonies,
Nor ripples breaking on the river's brim,
Is earth's best music; these may have awhile
High thoughts in happy hearts and irking cares beguile.

But even as the swallow's silken wings,
Skimming the water of the sweeping lake,
Stir the still silver with a hundred rings—
So doth one sound the sleeping spirit wake
To brave the danger and to bear the harm—
A low and gentle voice—dear woman's chiefest charm.

An excellent thing it is! and ever lent
To truth and love, and meekness; they who own
This gift, by the all gracious Giver sent,
Ever by quiet step and smile are known;
By kind eyes that have wept, hearts that have sorrow'd.

An excellent thing it is—when first in gladness—
A mother looks into her infant's eyes—
Smiles to its smiles, and saddens to its sadness—
Pales at its paleness, sorrows at its cries;
Its food and sleep, and smiles and little joys—
All these come ever blent with one low, gentle voice.

An excellent thing it is when life is leaving—
Leaving with gloom and sadness, joys and cares—
The strong heart failing, and the high soul grieving
With strongest thoughts and wild, unwonted fears;
Then, then a woman's low, soft sympathy
Comes like an angel's voice to teach us how to die.

But a most excellent thing it is in youth,
When the fond lover hears the loved one's tone
That fears, but longs, to syllable the truth—
How their two hearts are one, and she his own;
It makes sweet human music—oh! the spells
That haunt the trembling tale a bright-eyed maiden tells. —*Edwin Arnold.*

"A Desperate Character."

AN ADVENTURE IN LONDON.

I went to Covent Garden theater one night last season. We were let out at 12, and set off to my lodgings. I knocked; there was no answer. I knocked again; a window was thrown up and my landlady's head appeared.

"Who are you?" she screamed.

"Let's in, please; it's me!" I answered.

"Then, Mr. Me, if you don't come home before 10 you may still out till mornin'. I never wait up for my lodgers—my door is closed at 10!" and then the window closed with a bang.

"No go!" thinks I. "I have no money, I'll go to a railway-station and wait in the waiting-room till morning;" which resolution I proceeded to carry out by walking briskly for the bank.

I turned into Moorgate street, and was just thinking whether I should go to London, Brighton and South Coast or the London Bridge station. I stopped to think. There was a confectioner's shop just in front of me. Oh! that it were open! I had threepence left.

Just at this moment a tall, broad-shouldered man came up to me and viewed me from top to toe. I looked at him. He was dressed in dark clothes; a pea jacket and clap-trap cloth hat, with a peak lying level on the forehead, gave me a feeling of awe. The thought forced itself upon me that he was a garotter. He spoke first.

"You're Mr. Sam?" and he laid his finger on his nose.

"You've guessed it," said I, thinking it best to agree with him, although my name was Tom.

"Then come along!" and away we went.

"Did Butler give ye e'er a pistol?" he asked.

"No," said I, beginning to tremble. "He said he wanted them himself."

"Just like him. He told I'd find you standing at Moorgate street, between 12 and 1, opposite the confectioner's, with your right hand in your pocket."

"I'm in for it," thinks I, "but I must go through with it. But whatever will it come to at all, at all?"

He led me through a labyrinth of streets, walking rather fast, till we emerged upon the city road. Then he made straight for the Angel, and from thence took a cab for Fleet street. What object he had in doing this I cannot say. He did not offer to explain; in fact, not a word passed between us till we got out at the top of Ludgate hill.

From thence we went into a back street, and out of that into another, no matter which, and suddenly stopping opposite a shop, he exclaimed:

"That's our crib!"

"Is it?" says I.

Whereupon he produced from his pocket a rule. The shop was evidently a tailor's, as it had bars standing out like the rungs of a Jacob's ladder, from each side of the door, to exhibit stock upon. My friend stepped on the first of these, which was three feet from the ground, and speedily measured the hight of a large glass fanlight over the door; then, stepping down again, he measured the breadth of the door, and as the fanlight was square he muttered to me by way of giving me its dimensions:

"Three and a half by two high!" and chuckled quietly.

Then he crossed the road, and I followed, he explaining that we must wait till the policeman passed. He hove in sight about ten minutes afterwards, while we walked past him. Then we waited till he returned. This time we did not pass him, but watched from a corner at a distance.

"Twenty minutes and a half between going and coming," exclaimed my companion. "And a handy beat; for he comes up the corner there"—pointing to one a little beyond the shop—"and goes down this street next ours."

The impression began to steal over me that I was committing, or helping to commit, a felony, and that if caught I might get into trouble. I thought of running for it; but the remark my companion made at that moment, to the effect that it would be a short run if I deserted him (for he seemed to see I didn't like the job), deterred me. I dared not explain that he had made a mistake, for I felt sure that he must have mistaken me for some ally of his own. "I must go through with it," thinks I. "He'll leave me outside to watch, and I'll hook it then?" So I went on.

He crossed the street again the moment the policeman was past interfering with us, and producing a piece of stout black cloth he applied the rule thereto, I holding it against the shutters, while he set out "three and a half by two" thereon. This done, he cut it within two inches of the measurement all round, and then producing a treacle-pot from his pocket, he smothered one side of the cloth with treacle, and, desiring me to hold it, he mounted the shop-door, so to speak, again; and I gave him the cloth, which he immediately clapped on to the skylight, the treacle making it adhere firmly to the glass. Then, looking at his watch, he cried:

"By jingo! he'll be here this minute!" and away we walked. A glance behind us, as we turned the next corner. Not yet in sight! We stopped and waited, but the policeman came not. My friend muttered an oath, adding, "I'll go. Come along; but keep your weather-eye open!" And off we went.

"Perhaps he is watching us," I suggested. But the idea was discarded as not in the nature of a policeman "like that one we saw."

We arrived at the shop. He mounted again, and drove a string through a hole in the cloth. Then he ran a diamond round the edge of the glass. A gentle pat, and it gave way. Now I saw the use of the cloth and string. He could hold the glass by the string; and he slowly let it down into the shop, and, producing a long-shaped pad, he laid it along the bottom of the fanlight to cover the glass edge, and threw one leg into the opening and got astride of it!

"Follow me," he muttered, and ducked his head under the door-head. But before he could draw in the other leg I mounted the ladder, and, seizing it, gave him a pull that kept him from going in, at the same time yelling, "Police! Thieves! Murder! Police!" at the top of my voice. And, lo and behold! the policeman appeared at the corner at that moment. A horrible oath from within, a pistol-bullet whistling past my head, and I ran for death and life. I did not stop till I found myself in Broad street.

In the next day's papers I saw the account of the capture of a burglar by one policeman, who had watched two burglars from the corner, and saw one enter the house, and the other leap up the wall like a cat, grab at a disappearing leg, and yell "Police!" and run.

The one that was caught got seven years' penal servitude, and "the police are searching vigilantly, though as yet unsuccessfully, for the other, who, it appears, is a desperate character!" They never caught him.—*Cassell.*

Bachelor Life in Turkey.

Both state and church combine to make the life of a Turkish bachelor miserable. As long as his parents are alive, he can live with them without much trouble. As soon as they die he must get a permit from the civil and religious authorities before he can be admitted to any household. Then the proprietor thereof, in the interest of public morals, must see to it that other persons than females wait upon his boarder. If the bachelor be rich enough to occupy a house or to rent unfurnished chambers, he cannot possibly obtain that simple privilege unless he shows that a woman of good repute lives with him therein. A mother or sister or aunt removes that difficulty. But a man without kindred may go an indefinite period without a home.

HOME LIFE IN PARIS.

Peculiarities of the Parisians.—How People Live in the French Capital.

This picture of home life in Paris is given by a writer in the *Decorator and Finisher:* Wherever one sees a yellow bill upon the door of a Parisian house he may be tolerably certain of discovering within a neat apartment, well furnished, having at least a bed-room, a parlor, a dining-room, a kitchen, and usually an ante-room into which the entrance door opens. The windows, extending to the floor, are hung with lace and stuff curtains; the doors have portieres upon either side, rugs, as a rule, take the place of carpets, the bed is under the protection of a canopy, even if it be no more than muslin, and a heavy wardrobe, with a full length mirror in the door, is often the point de resistance in the room. A showy silk down quilt is thrown over the bed, and a bolster of huge proportions rests at the head. The top of the mattress averages three or four feet from the floor, and suggests the advantage of step ladders and the utter discomfort of little people. The peculiarity, however, of the French bed is its restful quality, for it is so whether it be found in the Palace of the Elysee or a third-rate apartment house on Montmatre, in the Hotel de L'Athence, or the most provincial of pensions.

The elasticity of prices in the renting of apartments is wonderful. A Frenchman pays $30 a month for a nicely furnished flat in the Palais Royal, or, we will say, in the neighborhood of Trinity church, taking the two extremes of localities, and an American tourist gladly pays $50 for the same accommodations. If the lessee is fortunate and rents from a family that may be going to Vichy for a few months, he possibly can arrange for silverware, linen, and crockery, but if this is denied him, he will find a most agreeable company organized for the very purpose of supplying the transient resident with all the necessary appurtenances of housekeeping, at a price that allows one to display a magnificence approaching royalty at the most economical outlay. A bonne may be had at $7 per month, one of those smart French girls that does everything from cooking the meals to dressing her mistress, and who insists upon doing it. Seven dollars, be it understood, is not starvation pay, it is munificence, and one may expect from such a girl all the esthetic cooking of the French repertoire—peas, not as we have them in this country, yellow and hard, but deliciously sweetened, tender as cream. The bonne does all the marketing, wrangles with the trades people, and hands in her account every day or week. Of course she has a percentage from the stores, but who would begrudge that to get rid of the intolerable nuisance of shopping?

A stroll on the boulevards, a visit to the Jardin d'Acclimation, a ride to the Bois de Boulogne, by the way of the Champs Elysee, all these are pleasures, and combine with the attractive furnishings of the house to make one forget the annoyances he is subjected to and the crude and primitive domestic surroundings he is called upon to endure. He is induced to forget that on his way home he may be run over by a vicious cab driver and then arrested for being in the way of the horses, for, of course, in Parisian streets vehicles have the right of way.

The concierge is an important factor in French life. If one fails to "come down" with the proper amount of subsidy in the shape of "pour boire" the concierge, whose place is at the entrance to his building, takes very good care that his close-fisted tenant does not receive his mail, certainly until one day after its delivery at the door, and his visitors are informed that he is "not at home," when in truth he is awaiting their coming in his rooms. Should the tenant protest to the landlord, his life will thereafter be miserable, a succession of ills and terrors that will finally drive him from the house, to look for other apartments. But he is known to every concierge in the city, and, despite the flaming yellow poster that announces from the outer wall there is an apartment to let, he meets everywhere the one reply, "There is nothing here sir," and if, perforce, he does get into the building the price is placed at such a figure as to put it beyond the reach of the tired and discouraged searcher. After one experience of this sort the traveler either succumbs to the inevitable and pays up like a man, or else, with what courage he has left, he goes off to Switzerland and freezes on Mount Blanc, or to Rome and gets the fever.

Of course, where there are few carpets the floors must be kept in good condition, so a man comes every week and waxes the boards, and skates about on them with stiff brushes tied to his feet.

A contented spirit is the sweetness of existence.

A Foot-Washing Ceremony.

"You never saw a foot-washing?" said the Rev. Joseph Bowen, a Baptist minister from Tennessee, to a St. Louis reporter. "Then you could not have traveled much in the backwoods sections of the South and West. I remember seeing one at Randolph, Tenn., in June, 1877. Randolph is in Tippon county on the Mississippi bluffs. I had to stay there over Sunday, and learning that there was a meeting at Salem church, six miles away, I borrowed a horse and rode to the place. The church, built of logs, with the 'cracks' daubed, sat back about 100 yards from the road in the middle of a grove. Inside, the seats were all pretty well filled, and every head in the church turned as I entered. I shrank into a corner and took a seat as quickly as possible. In front there were a few benches made of unvarnished poplar, but the supply falling short the demand had been met by planks laid on boxes. On one of these I sat down next to a portly lady dressed in a cotton gown with broad yellow checks. The minister had well earned his reputation of being a 'powerful exhorter,' as I found when he commenced his sermon. As he warmed to his work he walked rapidly from side to side of the pulpit, stopping occasionally, as in a thundering voice he warned his unconverted hearers that they were 'hanging over hell-fire by a single hair,' to deal resounding blows to the Bible with his fists by way of emphasis. When he concluded he took a long crash towel and girded it around his waist. At the side of the pulpit was a bucket of water and a 'noggin.' If you don't happen to know what a noggin is I may explain that it is a small tub a size larger than a piggin. This one had been constructed by sawing a whisky keg in half. When the preacher commenced pouring the water into it an old gentleman in the amen corner commenced pulling off his brogans and rolling up the bottoms of his trousers.

"'Will some brother raise a hymn?' asked the minister, and the brother, who now had his shoes off and was engaged with his home-knit cotton socks, raised one: 'I am a Soldier of the Cross,' and as the congregation joined he put both feet in the noggin, which had been set before him. The preacher squatted down in front of him, rubbed his hands around over the feet and up and down his shins half way to the knee. When the brother thought they were washed enough, he held them up out of the water, and the parson wiped them on the crash towel. Then the parson sat down, and, having pulled off his shoes, had his feet washed by the brother to whom he had just ministered. All who wished to join in the ceremony had taken possession of the front seats—the mourners' benches. Among those who had gone up had been the portly sister by whom I sat. The noggin came to her next and she washed the feet of the sister next to her, having her own washed in turn. When all the feet on the front seat had been bathed, the water in the noggin was emptied out the back door and a fresh supply brought in from the well near the church. The noggin passed around from brother to brother and from sister to sister for an hour, and in that time I saw more varieties of feet than I have ever seen before or since."

Wonders of the Ocean's Depths.

As to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea there has been much dispute. Animals dredged from below 700 fathoms either have no eyes, or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding. Crabs' eyes are four or five times as large as those of a crab from surface water, which shows that that light is feeble, and that eyes to be of any use must be very large and sensitive. Another strange thing is that where the creatures in those lower depths have any color it is of orange or red, or reddish orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimp and crabs have this brilliant color. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines toward purple. Not a green or blue fish is found. The orange red is the fish's protection, for the bluish-green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or red fish appear of a neutral tint and hides it from enemies. Many animals are black, others neutral in color. Some fish are provided with boring tails so that they can burrow in the mud. Finally, the surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells, like an ordinary sea beach, showing that it is the eating-house of vast schools of carnivorous animals. A codfish takes a whole oyster into its mouth, cracks the shells, digests the meat and spits out the rest. Crabs crack the shells and suck out the meat. In this way come whole mounds of shells that are dredged up.—*Professor Verrill.*

COAL MINERS.

How They Provide for the Widows and Orphans.—Marrying Out of Generosity.

A correspondent writing from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Accidents in the collieries of the middle district of the anthracite coal fields, of which this city is the center, made last year nearly one hundred widows and over five hundred orphans. But notwithstanding the frequency of fatal accidents and the absence of any organized charity, the larders of the widowed families are never empty, none go naked, the household fires are not extinguished and the little home is never stripped by a landlord's warrant. Kind hands see that food is provided each day, and the men returning from their work in the mines do not forget to carry to the widow's home a lump of anthracite for the next day's use. Communism in a peculiar sense prevails among the coal miners of Pennsylvania. The lucky divide with the unlucky as readily and as cheerfully as if they belonged to one family. However much all may quarrel on abstract questions of politics or religion, all discussions are dropped at the appeal of charity.

While, as has been said, no organized relief societies exist among the colliers, there is a general system in vogue which does its work well and promptly. Every printing office in this region is visited weekly by persons wanting raffle tickets. These tickets cost one dollar a hundred, and are headed "Raffle for a cooking stove," or clock, bureau, quilt, table, or some other article of domestic use. It is announced that the raffle is for the benefit of a widow or injured miner, and on the "night after pay day." The price of the ticket is generally fifty cents. The raffle is in charge of a committee whose names appear on the ticket. Take the case of a woman, for instance, lately made a widow. She has been left penniless, as miners' widows usually are. Everybody understands this, and the hundred tickets are promptly disposed of among the miners, who pay for them on pay day. On that night the widow gets $50 cash. The night of the raffle comes, and, possibly, one-fifth of the ticket holders assemble. A fiddler, a keg of beer, and a little "hard shtuff" form the elements of the entertainment. The young lads join in a dance with the lasses, the old men sup and smoke their pipes, and the old women recount the virtues of the deceased miner. About midnight the raffle begins. The names of the ticket purchasers are put into a hat and well shaken. Whoever secures the prize at once turns it over to the beneficiary. The company breaks up happy over the good time they have had, and the kind deed they have done. That $50 goes a long way in keeping the shadows from the little house. It will sometimes pay a whole year's rent, and it only requires one or two more raffles to keep the victor's poor larder stocked, for it must be understood that potatoes, cabbages, and meal, form the staple articles of diet in these humble homes.

A year is a long time for a comely and thrifty woman to remain a widow at the mines, no matter how many children she may have. Jim is killed to-day, and possibly before the summer ends, Jack, who was Jim's best friend, insists upon marrying Jim's widow Jim's babies become his. And if you go below the surface you will find the foundation of Jack's action to be pure charity. It is a matter of record that when the terrible Avondale disaster occurred so many widows and helpless ones were left that the matter of caring for the former speedily was discussed. It was quickly settled by propositions of marriage, and within a very short time after the calamity the household of every victim was protected. This same spirit exists in every mining community to-day, and is a shield against much distress.

Efforts have been made from time to time to induce the miners to abandon a custom that prevails among them. Whenever a man is killed in a mine while at work, every man in the colliery where the accident occurs stops work. Frequently 1500 employes turn out and remain out for two days. There appears to be a deep superstition that prompts that peculiar exhibition of respect for the dead.

Still Even.

On Montcalm street recently a boy was leading a goat around by a rope, when a pedestrian asked if he wanted to sell the animal.

"Course not, we just got him," was the reply.

"What did you want of a goat?"

"Nothing much. We bought him to get ahead of the Browns, who have a fox, but they've gone and got even again."

"How?"

"Why, three of the family have been mesmerized, and Johnny has had two teeth filled."—*Detriot Free Press.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Fasting as a Cure for Rheumatism.

Dr. Tanner's heresy may yet become the creed of regular practice. Tanner claimed that fasting was a good hygienic cure for many forms of blood disease, and now Dr. Wood, of the medical department of Bishop's college, Montreal, reports fasting as a cure for acute rheumatism. Plenty of water or lemonade was allowed but no medicines were given, and from the good results obtained in fasting from four to ten days Dr. Wood is inclined to believe that rheumatism is only a phase of indigestion.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Remedy for Erysipelas.

At the recent congress of German surgeons, Dr. Fisher, of Strasburg, drew attention to the value of naphthaline as an antiseptic. For some skin diseases, and especially in the treatment of erysipelas, it is almost specific. The application is made in the most simple manner possible by rubbing gauze in the powdered material, or dipping any suitable fabric in an etheriel solution diluted with alcohol. Naphthaline being very cheap, this preparation will be less expensive than anything of the kind now in the market. It is extensively used in Strasburg, where it is regarded as a perfect preventive of erysipelas; and it is hoped that if this valuable property can be substantiated, it will be used for the same purpose in this country. Dr. Fisher does not state whether its use in the manner stated is attended with any inconvenience or pain to the patient; but persons employed in gas works and elsewhere who have suffered from scales of naphthaline entering the eyes, etc., would be disposed to regard the remedy with very considerable suspicion.

Bad Teeth and Disease.

Had we the means we should endow a charity the great aim of which should be to prevent disease by establishing an institution for the treatment of decayed and imperfect teeth. There are more cases of disease of various kinds and various degrees of severity emanating from bad teeth than from almost any other cause. The trouble is easily remedied if taken in time; but those who suffer most are they who have not the means to employ competent dentists. It is pitiful to see the children of the poor as they grow up, gradually losing their teeth by decay and neglect and becoming dyspeptic at twenty and old and haggard at thirty. If there is a nobler charity than that which would supply free dentistry to the poor, and dentistry at cost to those who are able to pay no more, we know not what it is. But there are persons of ample means who pay no attention to their own teeth or those of their children. They should be taught the importance of attending to this matter, and, if they then refused, they should be punished for the neglect of an important duty toward their families. There is no excuse for any person having bad teeth. A child can be taught the importance of attending to the teeth, and every child that has his second front teeth should be provided with a tooth-brush and be required to use it at least once every day, using castile soap. Once in six months at furthest, a dentist should be employed to examine the teeth and properly fill any that may be decayed. Were this plan generally adopted we should see no more toothless men and women.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Overtaxing the Brain.

In a recent lecture on "Brain Health," at Edinburgh, Dr. J. Batty Tuke said that, as a matter of fact, it was not an easy thing to overtask the energies of the brain by work. It was not work, but worry, that killed the brain. But break down from overstrain did occasionally take place, and the first really important symptom was sleeplessness; when that set in there was cause for alarm. Loss of sleep was brought about thus: When the brain was being actively exercised, there was an increase of blood in its vessels—this was spoken of as "functional hyperœnia." If they continued the exercise of the brain power too long, there was a tendency of the blood to remain in too great quantity, from the cells becoming exhausted and not being able to control the vessels. In sleep the amount of blood was diminished, and sleep could not be procured if this functional hyperœnia persisted. In the absence of sleep, the cells could not recover themselves, and their activity became impaired. Headache, loss of appetite, and general listlessness followed. As soon as a child or young person developes continuous headache, work should be discontinued at once.

Forty years ago a man worth $60,000 was accounted wealthy; now he must have his millions to be so regarded.

My Ship.

O! though my ship is sailing far out on the wide, wide sea,
The prospect ever dearest still is my own home to me;
And all the time, by night, by day, before me faces dear
Come smiling, greeting, cheering, as in fancy they appear.

O! though my ship is sailing far in distant waters blue,
My heart looks ever homeward to my hometies, ever true;
I mark each day's departing, for I know it is one less,
Before I clasp my loving ones, or feel their soft caress.

O! though my ship is sailing far, in storm and tempest off,
I still can feel the pressure of warm hands and fingers soft;
I am looking, thinking, longing for the time to come for me,
When I shall meet my children dear and take them on my knee.

O! though my ship is sailing far, 'twill soon be "homeward bound;"
On land or sea was never heard, by man, a sweeter sound;
With sail all set and bounding o'er the rolling, billowy sea,
Each hour is bringing nearer all my darling ones to me.

O! then swift winds, from out the skies come blowing strong and free;
Blow for me homeward breezes, hasten home my ship and me;
All my loved ones there are waiting, waiting, looking o er the sea;
And in patience sweet are watching, O! my ship for thee and me.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

Medical query—Was the eye-lash designed for brow-beating?

Flattery is called "taffy" because it makes a man feel awfully "stuck up."

There is a marked difference between getting up with the lark and staying up to have one.

When the hen with chickens attacked the small boy in his mother's yard, the hen informed him she had been laying for him for some time.

A note made on Sunday is void; which may account for men sleeping all through church service, and making no note of what the preacher says.

A young child in Oregon died from the effects of swallowing the leaves of an almanac. We always held that dates should be eaten in small quantities.

When a certain bachelor was married in Philadelphia, members of the Bachelor club broke him up by sending him as a wedding present a copy of "Paradise Lost."

It is a glorious thing to have been born a man. One doesn't have to bother himself for a month over the plans and specifications of a new spring bonnet. He simply has to foot the bill when the thing is bought.

A little bright-eyed boy, upon hearing his father read the story of Joan of Arc, was greatly moved by her sad trials; but when the part was reached where she was about to be burned to death at the stake, the poor little fellow could not contain himself any longer, but sobbingly clutched his parent's arm, and, with big tears running down his plump little cheeks, cried, "But,—papa, wh—e—re were the police?"

Henry Clay Quoting Shakespeare.

Henry Clay, who left a seat in the Senate for one in the House, but after many years' service at the other end of the capitol returned to the Senate chamber, exercised a powerful control over the politics of the republic. Idolized by the Whig party, his wonderful powers of personal magnetism, and his rich, manly voice, would enable him to hold an audience for hours. He made but little preparation, and used but few notes in speaking; but when he wrote out his remarks for the press his manuscript was remarkably neat without interlineations or blots. He seldom indulged in classical allusions and his occasional attempts to make quotations of English poetry were generally failures. On one occasion he used the well-known phrase from Hamlet, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," but misquoted the last syllable, calling it "unstrung." The gentlemen who sat on either side of him noticed the error, and simultaneously whispered "unwrung." This double prompting confused "Young Harry of the West," who straightened himself, and with stronger emphasis repeated "unhung." This raised a general laugh, at the close of which Clay, who had meanwhile ascertained his mistake, shook his head, and said with one of his inimitable smiles: "Ah! murder will out! Unwrung's the word." The fascination which he exercised over all with whom he had personal intercourse, even his political adversaries, was remarkable; but he was imperious and domineering, exacting unconditional and unqualified support as the price of his friendship.—*Ben Perley Poore in the Century.*

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs. B. Hengst and H. A. Benfer, Preach's

Rev. B. Hengst will preach next Sunday evening, English.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—Rev. C. F. Gephart, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the third Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 10½ A. M.—D. A. Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Preaching in Millheim next Sunday evening.

Mite society meets regularly on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander, Supt

Lutheran.

Rev. Jske Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at 9½ A.M. B. O. Deininger, Supt.

The Augsburg Bible Class meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. JON. DINGES, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.		NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte	N. W,	J. M. Ketchline,	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas Smith,	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion,	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers,	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones,	Milesburg
Millheim	"	P. P. Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W.	C. G. Herlinger,	Philipsburg
"	2 W.	Sol Schmidt,	"
"	3 W.	A. V. Carpenter,	"
Unionville	boro.	P. J. McDonald,	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler,	Bellefonte
Bogus	"	Frank F. Adams,	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker,	Pine Glenn
College	"	John Roop,	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey,	Roland
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick,	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker,	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce,	Farmers' Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. B. Stover,	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin,	Stormstown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer,	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Gleun,	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles,	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Lein,	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy,	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis Shafer,	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover,	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer,	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen,	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly,	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	twp.	Wm. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe
Spring	"	E. C. Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers,	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick,	Fleming
Walker	"	Jos. Emerick,	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts,	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

The spring elections on the 3rd instant show that the big, Democratic wave that started last fall is still gaining volume and force as it rolls on over the country. Nearly everywhere the Democrats have been victorious in the local elections. In Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, New York, Cleveland, Dayton, Madison, Dubuque, Denver, as well as in a multitude of smaller towns the Democratic tickets have been very generally elected. This does much to strengthen the party position and prestige for the coming presidential campaign.

What some Leading Papers say.

Republican Disasters Multiplied.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The successes of the democrats in the west and northwest, though of comparatively little importance taken singly, when viewed together may at least be said to point the moral of the lesson taught last fall. They indicate that the causes which then operated to produce wide spread disaster to the republican party—whatever those causes may have been—are still operating and increasing in force. Cincinnati has been retained in the democratic column, and Cleveland, in the western reserve, where republicanism has for many years been a sort of religion, has elected a democratic mayor by a majority of 8,000, and put the entire municipal government into democratic hands. In Dayton the democrats made a clean sweep; in Toledo they elect a large proportion of the city officials, and only in the case of Columbus do the republicans regain control of any considerable town. In Michigan the democrats fusionists have elected a judge of the supreme court. In Iowa, Dubuque, in Wisconsin, Madison and East Claire, have gone democratic, not to mention St. Louis, Missouri, and Little Rock, Arkansas. Chicago has given the democratic ticket a majority of from 6,000 to 10,000, and appears to have permanently deserted the republican banner. Turning eastwardly, the reported results from towns in New Jersey and New York are of the same character. Taking all these facts together they are not inspiriting to the party now dominant at Washington. They show that it has not since November won back the voters it then lost, but has added to its losses.

The Lessons of the Spring Ballots.

From the New York World.

On the whole, then, the local elections in the western states indicate that the republicans have not yet harmonized their differences—have not yet won back the thousands upon the thousands of voters who abandoned and opposed them last year. All along the skirmish line to-day the democrats are victorious as they were in the battle of yesterday. The issue of the great engagement that has yet to be fought depends upon themselves, and themselves alone. If they desire to be instructed of the fate which always overtakes a party whose leaders persist in trimming upon a vital issue when the great mass of voters have made up their minds and selected their sides, let them but inspect the republican camp!

The Finger Board of 1884.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The results of elections held in some of the towns of New York and in New Jersey and various parts of the west are such as to show that there has been no material change in popular sentiment since November last. The democrats have increased rather than diminished the area of their success. Had these elections gone against them the inference drawn would not have beeen flattering to their hopes for 1884.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Sprague Defeated.

Providence, April 4.

The total vote of the State, according to the *Journal's* returns, is: Bourn, 13,101; Sprague, 10,236; Cutler, 707; scattering, 18. The Republican strength in the General Assembly is overwhelming and is about the same as last year. South Kingston, where Canonchet is located, gives Bourn 317 and Sprague 423.

Samuel P. Colt, Republican, for Attorney General, ran 453 ahead of Bourn, and Willian Sayles, on the Sprague ticket for that office, ran 279 behind Sprague. Mr. Bourn left at midnight to take a steamer for Europe for a brief visit.

The Democratic prospects for electing the next President could not be better. The results of the election last fall gave the people such good officers at the heads of affairs at Harrisburg, Albany and other capitals that the people have a growing desire to see a Democratic administration at Washington. While the Democracy have been growing in popularity, the Republicans have been correspondingly falling in the estimation of the people. Indeed the Republican leaders to-day admit that their political power is about ended and that there is no hope of their electing another president for many years.—*Ex.*

President Arthur has appointed Walter O. Gresham, of Indiana, to be postmaster-general. He has notified the president and secretary of state of his acceptance.

Senator Emery's free pipe bill passed the senate last week and is now before the house. The Nicholson apportionment bill passed the house and is now in the senate.

President Arthur is now in Florida on a trip of recreation and pleasure.

Peter Cooper Dead.

A Good Man gone to Rest.

NEW YORK Apl. 2.

Peter Cooper died at 3 o'clock this morning. At an early hour the flags were displayed at half-mast on the public buildings, and many were the New Yorkers who resumed the business of the day with heavy hearts, as if they had suffered a personal loss. About ten days ago Mr. Cooper contracted a severe cold, with a tendency toward pneumonia. He grew better, however, and last Saturday went out for a short walk. He came back much exhausted and took to his bed. He grew gradually worse, and was unable, in consequence of his advanced age of ninety-three years, to make a successful fight against the dread disease, pneumonia, which resulted fatally in spite of the efforts of Dr. J. J. Hull, the family physician, and Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln to save him.

MR. HOLMAN, of Indiana, who has been considered a candidate for Speaker of the House, has just declared that he cannot be so considered and that he is in favor of the election of Mr. Randall. He also says that he does not sympathize with the Wattersonian theory of the tariff, and that, if adopted, it will bring renewed disaster to the Democratic party.

ISRAEL ERB'S CASE.

The pardon board had a consultation on the 5th over the Israel Erb case, in which counsel were given fifteen days to file additional papers throwing new light on the facts as brought out at the trial before Judge Bucher at Middleburg. Yesterday Hon. A. H. Dill filed three affidavits, giving the statements of Ellen Moyer within a short period of her death, to the effect that Mary Hartley swore falsely when she swore that Ellen Moyer was present when the crime was committed. The object is to show that the woman Hartley is unworthy of belief and that if she lied in one instance she would in another.

District Attorney Hower, of Snyder county, has also filed an affidavit signed by Sallie Bingham, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, to the effect that Ellen Moyer about the time of Uriah Moyer's trial said "We'll all be hung."

"Do you mean innocent?"

"No, by God."

"Then Mary Hartley's testimony was true."

To which she answered in the affirmative.

District Attorney Hower has also another affidavit bearing on the case.

The consultation of the pardon board over the new papers in the case of Israel Erb, the remaining Kintzler murderer in a Snyder county cell, has been postponed to April 17.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1883.

There was a ripple of surprise at Washington at the announcement of Judge Gresham's appointment to the vacant Postmaster-Generalship, because nobody had heard his name in that connection, or even thought of him if they knew of his existence. But it is universally conceded that the appointment is much better than would have been that of Hatton, Filley, Robeson or any of the prominently-mentioned candidates. Judge Gresham has an honorable record and is a man of considerable ability, respected by men of all parties in his State. His appointment does away with whatever hopes Mr. New may have had of obtaining a cabinet position, even should Mr. Folger's coveted retirement occur. It seems somewhat strange, in view of Judge Folger's experience, that Judge Gresham should be willing to sacrifice a life position so honorable as the one he now holds and plunge into the turmoil of the political arena.

There is a kind of anxiety and uncertainty in the official life of Washington now. The prospect of a change of administration upsets everything more or less, and when the people who have been in power twenty-two years begin to think of stepping down and out they are like Charles Lamb, "staggered at the idea of another state of existence." There is no longer the easy confidence of a few years back. The change is already anticipated by the Democratic Congress which is coming, and the 11,000 office-holders here, from Mr. Frelinghuysen down to the department messengers, all have a little uncertain feeling at the back of their necks. One remarkable thing is heard—the superior department officers are all saying: "Well, I hope I'll soon be out of the treadmill," which means that they are quietly making arrangements to leave the soft places which when they entered they expected to fight for as long as they could. The fighting day is past. The Civil Service Commission is turning up and making vast preparations for the overhauling of everything. One good will be accomplished if they will put a stop to the ridiculous questions asked of applicants for clerkships. One poor woman here was terrified because she could not answer the very first question put to her by the examiners—how far was the sun from the earth. Another nearly fainted because she did not know the capital of Terra del Fuego. The commission will only add another discordant element to the war already going on in the departments, and especially in the Treasury, on the subject of appointments. Suppose a clerk is pronounced incapable by the commission and suppose the chief of his bureau thinks otherwise and objects to giving up a satisfactory employee? The commission will find out the instant their labors begin that they will antagonize every official as well as every clerk in Washington. Harmony does not reign supreme in the treasury. Secretary Folger does not like Assistant Secretary New, and has no fancy whatever for the legacies left in the department by John Sherman in the way of gentlemen with high salaries and cloudy reputations.

PHONO.

Music in the Shools.

In the town of Greenville, Mercer county, the school board recently established vocal music as a branch of learning and employed a teacher at a salary of $50 per month. Against this action certain citizens protested, but the board disregarded them and the lessons in singing were continued. This excited a spirit of war. Both sides to the controversy employed lawyers and the most intense feeling was developed.

At this stage of the affair by mutual agreement certain questions were submitted to Judge McDermett. These were, first "Have the board of school directors the right to establish the teaching of vocal music in the schools as a branch of learning under the laws of the Commonwealth?" and second, "Have said directors the right to employ a teacher specially to teach vocal music in the schools of the district?"

To these question the judge has given affirmative answers. He held that under the law of 1853 directors have a right to direct what branches of learning shall be taught. "Being in opinion that music is both in philology and popular understanding a branch of learning it must be so regarded in law," continued his honor and "though it may work oppressively on the taxpayer who does not desire his children taught in the science, the legislature, not the courts must remove the oppression."

This opinion from so respectable a judge as the one quoted, may be accepted as a definition of the matter. Under it the school board has the option in the matter of teaching music, and if those who are charged with management of the schools are favorably inclined to melody the taxpayers will be compelled to acquisce until the matter is determined by the ballot in the choice of directors.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben S. Zerby having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. P. ZERBY, Administrator.

Penn township, April 12., 1883.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Winter, late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRANK, Administrator.

Rebersburg, March 22, 1883.

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Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.35
Lewisburg	7.25	10.05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7.30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.56	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00	ar 11.00	ar 2.55		
			lc. 3.05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4.25		
Fowler	9.25		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills	ar 10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4	6	8 P. M.	10
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6.18		2.20	
Fowler		6.28		2.31	
Cherry Run		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8.30	12.23	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon	ar. 6.45	ar. 9.00	ar 1.05	ar. 5.20	ar 7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

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Choice " "	75	" "	1.10
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The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1883.

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—Gen. Heckman has built a new steamsingle mill near Logansville.

—Mr. John S. Homan has a lot of fine, clean seed barley for sale. Call in time. 2t

FOR SALE.—Rev. C. F. Deininger offers his valuable property in Millheim at private sale. For particulars inquire of H. K. Luse, on the premises. tf

—That excellent tailor and good, clever fellow, Mr. Franz Geiger, of Woodward, was in town the other day. Franz has many friends here.

—We are glad to state that Mrs. Anna M. Weaver, who had been confined to the sickbed for the last few weeks, is convalescent.

—There will be an exhibition of the work done by the Monarch Lightning Saw at my place next Saturday afternoon. All are invited.

S. K. FAUST.

—The *Lewisburg Local News* has been changed to the *Lewisburg Saturday News*, enlarged, and the subscription price raised to $1,50. It is a good, spicy paper.

—A handsome trombone is in the possession of Mr. George Rhymstine, a member of the Seltzer band. It is gold mounted and was purchased in Cincinnati.—*Clinton Democrat.*

—If some of our farmer subscribers have more corn than cash, they can settle their subscriptions in corn—and it makes no difference to the printer whether it be for arrears, in advance, or for the current year. tf

—The Primary and North street schools, having been taught by Miss Mary Strohm and B. F. Edmonds, have finished the winter term. The Grammar school, taught by Mr. Morrison will close to-morrow.

—It would improve the looks of our streets a good deal, if people would remove the large heaps of coal ashes in frontof their properties. With the approach of warm weather our streets, alleys and yards ought to be cleaned.

—'Squire Camp at Centre Hall turns out most excellent furniture at very moderate prices. No matter whether you need something fine to furnish your parlor or the more common articles for the kitchen, Mr. Camp, can supply you any thing you want in his line, and at prices that cannot be undersold anywhere. Try him.

SELECT SCHOOL AT SPRING MILLS.—The undersigned will open a Select School in the Public School Building at Spring Mills. The spring term to consist of 5 weeks will open on Monday, May 7th. Tuition from $2.50 to $4.00. Boarding can be procured at from $2.50 to $3.00 per week.

C. M. SMITH, A. B.

—Our esteemed friend, Rev. I. C. Yeakel, of Union Seminary, New Berlin, was appointed by the late Evangelical Conference, agent to solicit subscriptions, for a fund to repair the present Seminary buildings and make additions thereto. Owing to the great increase of students, the Association finds the accommodations of this character entirely inadequate. This certainly sounds well for Union Seminary.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

—Do not fail to read H. H. Tomlinson's announcement at the head of our local column and be on hand for the arrival of his train.

—Our assessors have completed the valuation of properties and if we can procure a copy we will publish the result of their work in next week's *Journal*, so that each man may see how rich he is.

—Mr. Philip H. Meyer is giving his Penn street properfy a general overhauling and improvement. That's right, Philip, put everything in first class trim. It will spur up others to do the same thing.

—Mr. Em'l Brown, late of the Madisonburg Hotel, has rented the Cummings House in Bellefonte and opened it as a public house, after it had been closed for some years. Hope he may do a good business.

—Astronomer Warner, of Rochester, offers a prize of $200 for every new comet discovered during the coming year, either by telescope or the naked eye. Here is a chance for men out of employ. If a chap finds ten comets he will get the snug sum of $2000. Go in boys.

—J. W. Stam sells as low as anybody in this part of the county. Just notice a few of his prices and call at his store. Prints from 5 to 5½ cts. per yard, Ladies' Gaiters, 90 cts., Children's Walking Shoes 75 cts., and all other goods proportionately as cheap. Call and see for yourselves.

—Rev. B. Hengst has anounced his purpose to preach a short sermon every week for the special benefit of our young folks. Mr. Hengst here enters upon a line of work which we trust may prove fruitful of much good.

This week the sermon will be on Wednesday evening, but hereafter on Tuesday evenings regularly.

—J. A. Limbert is really one of the most accommodating and reliable fellows that ever drove a stage. Throughout the year he carries a very large amount of express goods all along the route, and delivers them in person.

Everything is always right and his charges are really moderate. You can safely entrust our business to him. tf

Communicated

A SURPRISE.—The St. Paul's congregation of the Aaronsburg charge made their pastor and his wife a handsome donation consisting of sacks of flour, produce, groceries and cash.

This timely and thoughtful favor is hereby gratefully acknowledged by the recipients; especially do they appreciate the good will which prompted them to visit the parsonage for such a purpose. May the Father of mercies richly reward them in basket and store.

JOHN TOMLINSON.

—Mr. Jacob Kamp's boot and shoe store, Lock Haven, is one of the leading business houses in that enterprising town. It does a large and increasing trade. Since March 6th ultimo, Mr. Kamp received no less than eighty six boxes of goods amounting at wholesale to the respectable sum of $3,473.87. The secret of his success is that he always keeps a full line of goods, excellent in quality and moderate in price—*and advertises* judiciously and liberally. tf

—On questions affecting the morals of the community Brother Cornelius, of Lewisburg *Chronicle*, is as level-headed a man as can be met in a week's travel. In the following article which we clip from that paper and every word of the which we heartily endorse, he treats a subject that deserves the serious thought of every citizen and particularly every parent in the land:

Might it not be well to call a halt in the way of reading so much light literature and so many trashy papers, and go back, to some degree at least, to good standard books and articles of solid value published by leading magazines? One trouble with the most enterprising dailies is this: They gather up and publish, in detail, accounts of all the murders, suicides, and rascality in general, and in their descriptions throw a sort of enchantment about the affair that captivates many whose minds may be running, at the time, on the probable determination of committing a crime somewhat similar; and the details given serve as an easy lesson to the commission of that particular class of crime. If a mere prosaic paragraph, giving the hard facts only, were published, without being accompanied by the glamor of romance, it would have a tendency to discourage murders, suicides, robbers, &c. Were the papers to say merely for instance: "On the 11th inst., John Jones was murdered by a low semi-lunatic nomad, who was imprisoned and will be promptly hung privately, within a few days," and then, after the hanging, merely announce that he was hung, and say no more about it, that would put a damper on the commision of such crimes. Notoriety in some cases, is sought for even at the risk of a neck good for nothing else than for hanging. Suicides, also, should be treated with as little romance as possible. Both crimes are murder. In one case two at least, have to suffer death, according to law; in the other, but one. Let the daily papers pay less attention to the morbid details of crimes and their penalties, and our word for it, there would be a decline in the number of murders and suicides throughout the country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. Michael Hess and family, after a residence of some years in Effingham county, Illinois, have returned last week to take charge of the old John Hess farm in Haines township. We bid them welcome.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The planing mill changed hands and is now operated by Grenoble & Krape.

Both our Sunday schools were opened last Sunday. The venerable Peter Wilson was again elected Superintendent of the old Union School, and Mr. Charles Miller is the Superintendent of the newly organized Methodist school. Hope both may be successful in doing good and in gathering in many who would other wise spend the holy Sabbeth in idleness and visiting.

Mrs. James Leitzell is visiting friends in the western part of the state.

Mr. C. F. Hennich will soon make a visit to the west to visit his children—and perhaps to stay.

It is my painful duty to write you of the unexpected death of our beloved townsman Mr. Michael Nofsker, which occurred last week. He was sick but a very short time. "Uncle Mike," as he was familiarly called was known and respected by all. The community loses an honest substantial citizen, a kind, obliging neighbor and useful man, his surviving consort her best friend, but his memory will long remain fresh and green in the hearts of his many friends.

SAM PATCH.

Miscellaneous.

A Pottsville man has offered to contribute five dollars toward a fund for defending Miss Nutt if she shoot will Dukes.

It is stated as a fact for farmers that seed of the sunflower is the best remedy ever discovered for the speedy cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that young horses are foundered, work about a pint of the whole seed into his food, and it will work a perfect cure.

Philadelphia *Times*: "The Boys now growing up seem to be too nice for real work and they seek positions as clerks and housekeepers and such light places, where they seem to care little for the pay so long as the work doesn't muss their hair and soil their clothes."

The Millenium Coming.

From the Chicago Times.

Glass shingles are now made at Pittsburg, and glass has been proposed as a substitute for stone, bricks other and building material. Apparently the is near at hand when nobody should throw stones.

A Comparative Question.

From the New York Tribune.

The number of persons who live by their wits is only surpassed by the number of persons who allow themselves to be fooled when they ought to know better.

Twenty Firms Burned Out.

KENTLAND, Ind., April 5.—The business portion of this place was almost entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Twenty firms were burned out. Loss, $100,000, half of which is insured.

Killed in a Prize-Fight.

DUBOIS, Pa., April 3.—In a prize-fight here last evening between Mike McLaughlin and Marin Linksy, miners, six rounds were fought. In the last round the men clinched and fell, Linksy breaking his neck in the fall and dying instantly. McLaughlin gave himself up to the authorities. The men were not over eighteen years of age.

The South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will erect a bridge across the river from the lower section of Harrisburg has awarded the contract to Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phœnixville. The bridge will cost $3,000,000 and it is said will be almost two miles in length. It will commence at an elevation on the Cumberland side of the river and maintain this elevation for a considerable distance in Harrisburg.

The Long Leap of Robert Ransom's Mare.

From the Charlotte Journal-Observer.

The capacity of thoroughbred horses for jumping is wonderful. The most extraordinary leap we ever saw was the one made by General Robert Ransom's mare Fanny, when the Yanks surprised his brigade below Kinston, N. C. He put her across a gap where a railroad culvert had been torn up, at full speed, and the distance, afterward measured, according to our recollection, was over twenty-five feet.

A man employed by T. J. Murphy, undertaker at New Bedford, a few days ago went to a house to measure a corpse and by mistake got into the wrong room, where a living woman was asleep. He pulled out his tape and measured her length. Then he rolled her over on her face to measure across her shoulders. She awoke and wanted to know what he was doing. He left the house in great haste and reported at the store half frightened to death, that there was no corpse in that house. The woman has something to laugh about the rest of her life.

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Nos. 317 & 319 ARCH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Rail-Road depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. M. Feger, Proprietor.

The new passenger cars being built by the Pennsylvania railroad company at Altoona, Pa., are six inches narrower than the old style. It makes them run easier.

How a Man Died of Broken Heart.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Death from a broken heart has taken place in Irwin county. Miss Lillie Wall was dangerously ill for several days and the doctors quietly informed her father, Mr. Jasper Wall, that his daughter could not possibly live. Going to her bedside and viewing her sadly, the father said: "My darling child, you are obliged to die, but I only hope that I may die first." Shortly after he went into convulsions and was soon dead, followed three hours later by the death of his daughter.

A religious revival has been in progress in the German Protestant Church at Shenandoah for a week. Among the faithful in attendance was Mrs. Ann Wagoner, who was to-day taken to the insane department of the County Almshouse a raving maniac. The pressure of religious excitement was great so as to unsettle her reason, on last Sunday, so anxious was she to offer up a sacrifice that she attempted to take the life of her child, but fortunately was discovered before the crime was committed. A close watch was kept on her until to-day, when she was placed in a carriage and taken to the insane asylum. During the entire route she sang hymns and offered up prayers. She is about thirty-five years of age.

Hunting in a Very Curious Mask.

A Colorado farmer has invented a duck-hunting outfit which discounts the California man's cow. He stripped the hide from a bullock and mounted it on a wire skeleton which looked as natural as a living animal. He cut away the belly of his wire bullock for his body and made two holes through the shoulders to take sight through. When he wants a duck-shot he drops his skeleton over his head and starts out for the tulles. He can walk right into a flock without startling them and has on one or two occasions returned home with his hiding-place full of teal caught with his hands. He never fails to kill all he wants.

THE CZAR'S GREAT GUARD.

40,000 MEN CALLED FOR PROTECTION.

PETERSBURG, April 4.

It is now ascertained that the ministry of the Interior and the Directors of the Police and Gendamerie have enlisted forty thousand men in the ranks of the monjicks and promoted them to those of the nobility. These men will be clothed in the garb worn by private citizens and stationed on the day of the coronation between the Palace Petrowski and the Kerlin. They will mingle with the crowds and appear as mere lookers-on. All will be armed, will have a password and be organized to act in a body against the Nihilists or other disturbers of the ceremonies. Moreover, in each house in Moscow one person, who is not the usual *iwornik*, or janitor, has been designated by the police, who will be held responsible for the doings of the inhabitants of said house. These precautions are expected to constitute a strict guard over the whole population of the city. The persons thus singled out by the police to do such guard duty are so many hostages in the hands of the Muscovite authorities, their own lives and liberties depending on the good behavior of every inhabitant in each house.

London is fearfully excited and practically under martial law by reason of the discovery of dynamite plots.

John Kirton, the Irish-American who was arrested on Saturday, is supposed to have been selected to carry out some dynamite plots, under sealed orders from the chiefs of a secret organization. All the "dynamitists" have been removed to the Millbank Prison and placed in close and separate confinement under a special guard. The convict van in which they were taken to Millbank was escorted by a large force of police, armed with revolvers. From papers found in Whitehead's dynamite factory at Birmingham it is believed that a clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the Whitehall explosion. The police say that several important arrests will shortly be made. The canisters seized at Liverpool have been found to contain nitro-glycerine, sawdust and chalk, the ignition of these explosives being worked by means of a trap operated by sulphuric acid and exploding in eighteen minutes. Similar dynamite has been seen only at the explosions at Glasgow and at the *Times* office here.

The *Observer* to-day says that the police possess knowledge which may lead to further developements in what is likely to become the most hideous and stupendous plot of modern times.

MARRIED

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. John R. Shrack of Booneville and Miss Mary E. Stamm, of Logansville.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. S. M. Roeder, Prof. H. F. Bitner, of Kutztown, Berks Co, Pa., and Miss Cora K. Murray, of Centre Hall.

DIED

On the 29th ult., in Potter township, Perry F. Ripka, aged 19 years, 9 months and 23 days.

In Mifflinburg, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Foster, on Sunday afternoon, April 1, Miss Annie M. Shriner, aged 29 yrs., 6 months and 9 days.

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Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old,	1.10
" new, No. 2	1.00
" " No. 3	80
Corn	65
Rye	70
Oats White	45
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.60
Bran & Sho. ts, per ton	25 75
Salt, per Brl	1.50
Plaster, ground	9.50
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	65
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	8.50
Butter	25
Hams	17
Sides	19
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	16
Potatoes	60
Lard	15
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.25
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut "	5 00
Pea "	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.40

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Ladies' Ready-made Ulsters, Dolmans, Coats and Jackets cannot be excelled. Coat and Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Silks, Satins, Lace and Linen Collars, Jet Combs, Real Hair Goods, Jewelry and other Fancy Goods, at

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CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Respectfully,

B. HARRIS,

Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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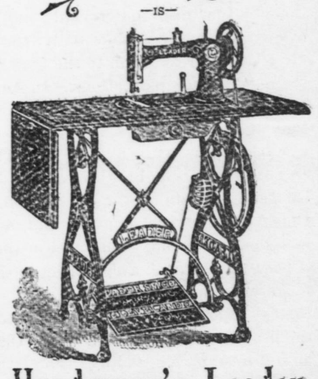

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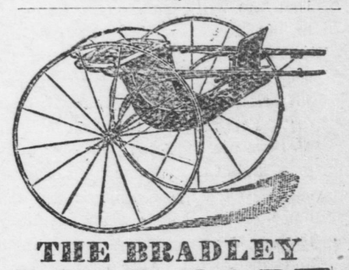

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FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Plowing an Orchard.

It will benefit an orchard to plow the ground, but it should be plowed very lightly, to avoid breaking the roots. Pruning the trees is necessary for the production of good fruit, but with all the care possible in this way there will be no good fruit unless the codling moths are destroyed in some way. One way is to pick up all the fallen apples and feed them or burn them. Another is to set light-traps in the orchard at nights, or to have fires or smudge heaps among the trees; but in some way these insects must be destroyed or there will be no good fruit. It is a good plan to keep fowls in the orchard and leave the ground under the trees loose for them to scratch in and hunt these worms.

An Experiment with Potatoes.

A Canadian agriculturist, says a Canada exchange, last season tried an experiment with potatoes that is worth noting. It was done by scooping out every eye from a potato and inserting in the flesh of it a single eye carefully cut from another potato of a different kind and planting the seed thus prepared, obtaining thereby very curious crosses, which he exhibited at the Toronto industrial exhibition. The tubers were small the first year, but by no means as small as the first year's product from seed, and appear to partake of the characteristics of both the original varieties; whether they will reproduce themselves the second year, or revert to one or another of the original types is yet to be determined.

Root Crops.

All root crops really require garden culture. In the cultivation of mangel wurzel sow the seed about the time you usually plant corn, in rows two and a half feet apart, drilling in four or five pounds of seed per acre. Thin out the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and keep down the weeds; and this is all that is necessary to secure a crop. It should be understood, however, that if you wish to grow from 1000 to 1500 bushels of mangel wurzel per acre you must make the land very rich. Many farmers prefer to grow a moderate crop of from 600 to 800 bushels per acre, with the use of only a slight dressing of manure. There are well authenticated instances where 3000 bushels of mangel wurzel have been grown per acre, but in such cases it is necessary to make the soil as rich as a hot-bed.—*American Cultivator.*

Corn or Oats for Horses.

The comparative value of corn and oats for horses may be briefly stated as follows: The former is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily takes place in the body of a living animal. On this account, horses which are exclusively fed on corn or hay do not receive that kind of nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show evidence of being languid, by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and timothy hay can, with regular exercise, good grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical culture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.

Soaking Seeds.

I am often asked whether it does it does any good to soak seeds before sowing them. In general I believe it does more harm than good and if done at all a good deal of judgment should be used to prevent mischief. Thus peas, beans and corn are often soaked to hasten germination, with the belief that they will come a day or two earlier, but in case the weather is cold and wet for some time after sowing the seed, it will be more likely to suffer injury from the weather, than if sown dry. Especially is this true of the McLean pea and other delicate green peas, and of the various kinds of sweet corn. When the weather is dry and hot, however, it may be an advantage to steep the seeds before using them, and especially so in the case of seeds that are slow to germinate, such as celery and parsnips and carrots. To steep these seeds for a few days until germination has started and then dry them just enough to make them pass readily through the seed drill will hasten their coming up, so that weeding will be less difficult in case the land is foul; but such seed should not be sown upon foul land if it can be avoided. Care is required in steeping seeds that fermentation does not occur, which will frequently kill the seed. It may be arrested by turning off the water and spreading out the seed thinly upon a piece of sheeting and partially drying it. To steep seeds in chemical solutions with the belief that this will answer in place of fertilizing the land, I believe is sheer humbug and imposition upon common sense. The only chemical stuffs that have proved useful, so far as I know, are the blue vitriol to destroy germs of smut, strychnine to destroy crows and blackbirds, and a smearing of tar on corn seed for protection from these birds.—*W. D. Philbrick.*

Household Hints.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

To prevent the hair from falling out try first wetting the head at night with salt and water. Have the salt dissolved in the water, so that it will not annoy you by particles sticking to your hair. Mild sage tea is also excellent.

Pretty wall baskets can be made by taking one of the rough straw hats so much worn at the seaside a year or two ago. If a flower or vine is not already embroidered on it, add some such decoration; then line the hat with muslin or silesia, finish the edge with a pleating of ribbon, and tie a ribbon in a knot and fasten to it for a handle. The hat may be flattened by pressure, or by using stout linen thread for that purpose.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Dogs live without food on the prairie from twenty-five to thirty-six days.

California's imported ostriches lay eggs weighing three and a half pounds each.

The Romans during the luxurious period were accustomed to eat five meals per day.

In olden days lord mayors were not permitted to go more than five miles from London.

Microscopes were invented by Jansen in Holland about 1590, by Fontana in Italy and Drebbel in Holland about 1621.

A species of opera was introduced in London in 1684, but the first regular performance of an opera did not take place until 1692.

To a camphor tree on the historical Jasper Spring farm, three miles from Savannah, Ga., this country is indebted for all its camphor trees.

It is nothing unusual in Olympia, Washington territory, to see a man taking a wheelbarrow load of silver dollars to the land office to pay for land.

In Corea the common cure-all is ginseng root, the best specimen of which will in times of scarcity command the almost fabulous price of $10,000 a pound.

The little canary seed, which we feed to our birds only, is used by the natives of the Canary islands as an article of domestic food. It contains a large proportion of nutritious farina.

Lecturing in Boston on the sun, Professor Samuel P. Langley said that if a column of ice having a diameter at its base of forty-five miles and extending to the moon were erected on one of our western prairies, and all the heat of the sun were concentrated suddenly upon it, it would melt and become vapor in a single second.

The Colugo.

In the forests of the islands constituting the Indian archipelago is found a curious flying animal which forms the connecting link between the lemur and the bat. The natives call it the colugo, and also the "flying fox," but it looks more like a flying-monkey, as the lemurs are the cousins of the monkeys. Like the bats, these animals sleep in the day-time, head downward; but as evening comes on, they sally forth, often doing great harm to the fruit on the neighboring plantations. In some parts of Java they are so numerous that it is found necessary to protect the fruit-trees with huge nets. The extent of their flights through the air is sometimes astonishing. They sometimes drop to the ground and hop along with a shuffling kind of leap, but if they are alarmed, they spring to the nearest tree and in a moment reach its top by a series of bounds. Out upon the branches they dart, and with a rush are off into space. Sailing through the air like some great bird, down they go obliquely, swift as an arrow, a hundred and fifty feet or more, rising again in a graceful curve and alighting safely on a distant tree. In these great leaps they carry their young, which cling to them, or sometimes follow them in their headlong flights, uttering hoarse and piercing cries. The colugos lives almost exclusively on fruit, preferring plantains and the young and tender leaves of the cocoa-palm, though some writers aver that they have seen them dart into the air and actually catch birds. The flying-lemurs are perfectly harmless, and so gentle as to be easily tamed. They have lovely dark eyes and very intelligent and knowing faces.—*St. Nicholas.*

We must choose between the romance of man and the mysteries of God. God only reveals himself through many a veil, but those veils are not falsehoods.

GREAT DISASTERS.

Record of Frightful Convulsions of Nature That Have Occurred.—Sixty Thousand Persons Perishing in Six Minutes.

While considering the various disasters that have visited portions of the civilized world during the present year, says the Cleveland *Leader*, and while looking out for similar visitations which are predicted, it will be interesting, if not exactly reassuring to review the frightful convulsions and eruptions that have now and then occurred, engulfing in ruin all who came in their way. Without speaking of the cyclones which swept with destructive violence over sections of this country last year, or the other disasters of recent date, on land and sea, earthquakes and various convulsions of nature that have taken place in the past, and may be repeated when least expected.

In 1783 Iceland was visited by convulsions which destroyed nearly one-fifth of the population. Twenty villages were consumed by fire or inundated by water, and one eruption on the mainland threw up "a mass of lava greater than the bulk of Mount Blanc." A new island was thrown up in the sea, but within a year it sunk, leaving a reef of rocks thirty fathoms under water. In 1822 an earthquake occurred on the island of Java. The earth shook, and "immense columns of hot water and boiling mud, mixed with burning brimstone, ashes and lapilla, of the size of nuts, were projected from the mountain like a water spout with such prodigious violence that large quantities fell beyond the river Tandio, which is forty miles distant." The eruption lasted four hours, destroying 114 villages, killing over 4000 human beings, converting "a mountain ridge into an enormous gulf," and changing the face of the country for miles around. On September 1, 1730, the earth split in Lancerota, one of the Canary islands. In a few days "a considerable hill of ejected matter was thrown up, a vent opened sending forth a stream of lava that overran several villages, and flowed into the sea." These terrible commotions lasted five years, filling the air with putrid vapors in the midst of which hundreds of human beings and animals dropped dead. In 1819 the fort and village of Sindree, on the eastern arm of the Indus, sunk and a tract of country 2000 square miles in extent was submerged. In 1815 an eruption took place in the province of Tomboro, and only twenty-six persons survived out of a population of 12,000. An account of the fearful visitation says that "violent whirlwinds carried up men, horses, and cattle into the air, tore up the largest trees by the roots, and covered the whole sea with floating timber." Another account says "the floating cinders to the westward of Sumatra formed, on the 12th of April, a mass two feet thick and several miles in extent, through which the ships with difficulty forced their way." The town of Tomboro, on the west side of Sumbawa, was overflowed by the sea so that the water remained permanently eighteen feet in places where it was dry land before. The area covered by this convulsion was 1000 miles in circumference. On the 1st of November, 1775, at Lisbon, a sound of thunder was heard, and in six minutes 60,000 persons perished. "A great concourse of people collected for safety upon a new quay, built entirely of marble, but it sunk with all upon it, and not one body ever appeared upon the surface. A number of small boats went down, and no fragments of their wrecks ever were discovered. Humboldt says that "a portion of the earth's surface four times as great as the size of Europe was shaken by this earthquake."

We refer to but a few of these terrific manifestations of the uncontrollable forces of nature, without going back to the eruptions by which whole cities were buried for centuries from human view, and without discussing the theory advanced by some thinkers that a vast continent, peopled by a highly-civilized and populous race, was once swallowed up in the region where now rolls the Atlantic ocean. Innumerable incidents might be quoted from history to prove how uncertain is the thread by which all the affairs of this world hang. There are no reasons to fear any such cataclysms as have at various times visited mankind, or to doubt that the earth will continue for centuries to come to teem with its manifold blessings. Yet it is not impossible that at some day all we see

"May be melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision.
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
And like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

The apostle John did not believe in divorces for religion's sake. When he baptized Chrysippa, the wife of the governor of Patmos (says Prochorus), she would have forsaken her unbelieving husband at once; but the aged apostle told her it must not be. He had a commission, he said, to join her to Christ, but none to separate her from her husband, and he commanded her to return to her house again.

Be as a little child. Children have no cares; all is managed for them, and they rest safe and happy in their father's care.

THE NEWS.

J. N. Peers, editor of the Collinsville (Ill.) *Herald*, has been horsewhipped in that town by Mrs. Henry Marshall, wife of a business man there, for the publication of an article which reflected upon herself, her husband and her mother. Peers was badly marked about the face and neck by the rawhide vigorously applied by the indignant lady.

"Home, Sweet Home," was played on a mouth organ in the rooms of the Postal Telegraph Company, in New York, and a telegraph dispatch came back from Chicago that the tune was heard there distinctly. The distance by the line over which the sound was transmitted is a trifle over 1,240 miles.

The Lynchburg *Advance* says that if Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Danville will push manufacturing interests, and Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Alexandria push commerce, importing and shipping, and all push the wholesale trade, Virginia in a few years will be the greatest Southern state.

Conductor E. L. Hosley, of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, was found guilty of manslaughter in the Superior Court at Greenfield, Mass., for disobeying orders and causing a collision on the State Road last September, in which three persons were killed and others wounded.

In Philadelphia Judge Fell sentenced the men who were convicted of violating graves in the Lebanon Cemetery; Robert Chew was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, Levi Chew to eighteen months, McNamee to eight months, and Pillett four months.

An Indictment for manslaughter in the first degree has been presented by the New York grand jury against George W. Conkling, Jr., who shot Wilbur H. Haverstick. Conkling at once surrendered himself and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

At Seymour, Ind., the body of Michael Burkhardt, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place, was found in a disused vault. Several graveyard insurance policies were held on his life and foul play is suspected.

The American Postal, Bankers and Merchants and American Rapid Telegraph Companies will consolidate during the coming week.

Gold certificates to the amount of $9,000 has been stolen from the sub-Treasury at New York.

The late Post Master General Howe has been buried at Green Bay, Wis., his former home.

Mrs. Meeker has been hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of her adopted daughter. She persisted in her innocence.

Middle and Southern News.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through its counsel, sued John E. Hamilton, special collector of taxes, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Harrisonburg to replevy the rolling stock levied on at Staunton, Harrisonburg and Winchester. The writ of replevin, issued by the clerk, commands the United States marshal to restore the property to the company, they having given bond and security conditioned according to law.

The bill passed by the Tennessee Legislature for the settlement of the debt of the old city of Memphis, according to the terms recently submitted to and accepted by the creditors, has been approved by the Governor. The present city government will immediately proceed to fund the debt. Under the provisions of the bill the first interest falls due July 1, 1883. An ample tax has been levied and the interest will be promptly paid.

Montpelier, the home of President Madison, in Orange county, Va., has been purchased by Mr. Louis F. Deitrick, of Baltimore. It is one of the noblest old family mantions in Virginia, and is surrounded by over a thousand acres of land belonging to the estate.

Mrs. Jonathan Monroe and her son Warren, Monroe, near Brookneal, Campbell county, Va., died from the effects of poison. Suspicion attaches to a niece of Mrs. Monroe who was visiting at her house. It is rumored that she only intended to poison the mother, and had hopes of marrying the son.

A broken rail near Mason, Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, threw the northbound passenger train from the track. Fifty-three passengers were injured, but none killed. The cars rolled down an embankment fifty feet high. Two sleepers were completely wrecked and one car was burned.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for Washington county, Md., which gave a verdict for $3,000 to State Senator Joseph H. Farrow against Peter and Charles Negley, publishers of the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch Light* for libel.

The Salisbury, Md., *Advertiser* says: "A Sharp's Point Captain recently saw a man overboard in the Chesapeake. He ran his vessel to the seeming unfortunate, but the swimmer informed him that he was on his way to Norfolk, and refused to be taken on board."

"You are setting us a bad example," as the algebra class said when the teacher wrote a hard equation on the board.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—City Mills extra..	$4 25	@	5 00
WHEAT—Southern Fultz..	1 15	@	1 18
CORN—Southern white....	55	@	58
Do yellow.....	64	@	65
RYE—Good.....	67	@	70
OATS—Maryland.....	51	@	53
COTTON—Middling.....	10	@	10⅛
Good ordinary.....	8¼	@	8¾
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timoth'y	17 00	@	19 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	8 00	@	9 00
BUTTER—Western prime.	16	@	17
West Virginia.....	20	@	21
CHEESE—New York State choice.....	13¼	@	14¼
Western prime.....	12¼	@	13¾
EGGS.....	17	@	18
CATTLE.....	5 00	@	6 12
SWINE—.....	9	@	11
SHEEP AND LAMBS....	4½	@	7½
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior	1 50	@	2 00
Good common.....	3 00	@	4 50
Middling.....	6 00	@	8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50	@	10 00
Fancy.....	10 00	@	14 00
NEW YORK.			
COTTON—Middling upland	10⅛	@	10⅜
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.....	4 10	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 25	@	1 26
RYE—State.....	73	@	74
CORN—Southern Yellow...	62	@	64
OATS—White State.....	54	@	55
BUTTER—State.....	20	@	30
CHEESE—State.....	9	@	11
EGGS.....	17	@	18
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penna. fancy	5 12	@	6 18
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.....	1 20	@	1 21
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	68	@	69
CORN—Southern yellow...	63	@	64
OATS.....	55	@	55
BUTTER—State.....	27	@	28
CHEESE—N. Y. factory...	8	@	12
EGGS—State.....	17	@	18

A Toothsome Morsel.

This from the *Madison (Wis.) Democrat*, conveys its own moral:—Hold on! We are cognizant of the fact that an aching tooth was last night cured by the application of St. Jacobs Oil. The young fellow got mad over his raging tooth in the ball room, and rushed straightway to a drug store where he applied the good old German Remedy; in ten minutes the toothache had gone.

We hear of a woman who applied for a situation as car-driver. Being asked if she could manage mules she scornfully replied: "Of course I can; I've had two husbands."

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulus disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore-eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

The mania for adulteration is so great that you can't buy a quart of sand and be sure it is not half sugar.

TAKEN OUT OF BED.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir:*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house.

Respectfully,
AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

A Philadelphia organist has been discharged for playing (though very slowly and solemnly) a march from an opera bouffe. Seventeen deacons recognized it at once.

FITS, EITS, FITS,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of healthand manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, Kidney, Urinary complaints, cured by Buchupaiba $1.

The Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement no preparation ever had such a sale as Carboline.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' 'Rough on Corns.' 15c. Quick relief; complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

WALKING made easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

For burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands, sores or piles, use St. Patrick's Salve.

The Doctor's Indorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, O., sends the subjoined professional indorsement: "I have prescribed Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs in a great number of cases and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harrassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better and was soon restored to his usual health. I have also found Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds that I have ever used." Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

MR. GEORGE LEE EDWARDS,

Of Isle of Wight County, Va., is responsible for the statement that New Life, the Great Cough Remedy, cured him of a very bad cough which racked him after recovering from an attack of measles. This great medicine is winning laurels on every field. It is admittedly the greatest vitalizing remedy in use.

"Best Cough Balsam in the World." Try it. Price 10c. F. W. KINSMAN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

English gold coin has been so worn that it will cost $4,000,000 to restore the $275,000,000 in circulation.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.,
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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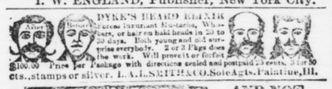

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AND NOT WEAR OUT.
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

$2 AN HOUR for all who will make spare time profitable; a good paying business if you can devote your whole time to it. MURRAY HILL, Box 788, N. Y.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

C. B. C. COLEMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Newark, N. J. Write for Catalogue.

A Brave and Faithful Guardian of Our Homes and Property Rescued from Imminent Peril.

A very popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R. R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R. I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him:

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidney and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and it had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could not rest nights, but was so distressed all over that I could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of mine, prominent in this city in a large express company, urged me to try Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cures effected by it. Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take the Remedy and to improve constantly from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved speedily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was several weeks ago, I have been on duty every day. I feel first rate, and the swelling of hand, feet and legs have disappeared, and the terrible backache which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep splendidly nights, and surely have very excellent and forcible reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney or Liver disease, or diseases of the Urinary organs.

"Respectfully, ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER."

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

I have *prescribed* Kidney-Wort *with very great success* in a score or more obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver Troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been *much benefited* from the use of Kidney-Wort. She has kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. It cured me."—Jno. D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort in combination with the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do, must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Send for Catalogue,
Chapman & Co.
MADISON, IND.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

TO YOUNG MEN who wish to learn steam engineering send your name, with 10 cents in stamps to F. Keppey, Engineer, Brideport, Ct.

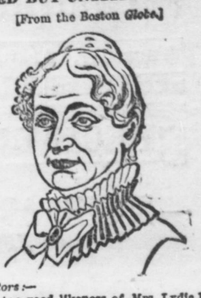
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Lay the Axe to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

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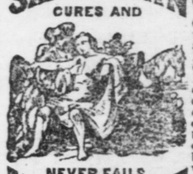

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